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Smith

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(54) **LOW PROFILE MOUNT FOR FLAT PANEL ELECTRONIC DISPLAY**

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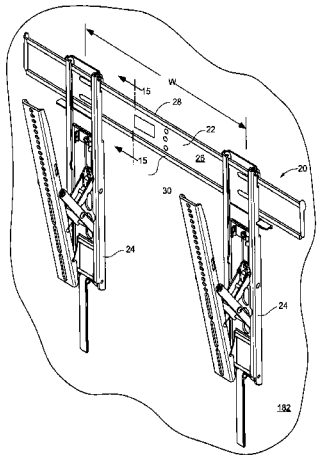
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A low-profile mount for a flat panel electronic display that is selectively shiftable between a wall-confronting position wherein the back of the flat panel electronic display is disposed parallel and proximate to the wall surface and a tilt position wherein the top of the display is tilted away from the wall surface. The mount is configured so that points spaced apart forwardly from display receiving surfaces of the mount are shifted along a substantially horizontal axis as the mount is shifted between the wall confronting position and the tilt position. Advantageously, the display can be attached to the mount so that the points are horizontally registered with a center of gravity of the display such that the display is self-balancing at any point along the travel between the wall confronting position and the tilt position.

6 Claims, 17 Drawing Sheets



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* cited by examiner

Fig. 1

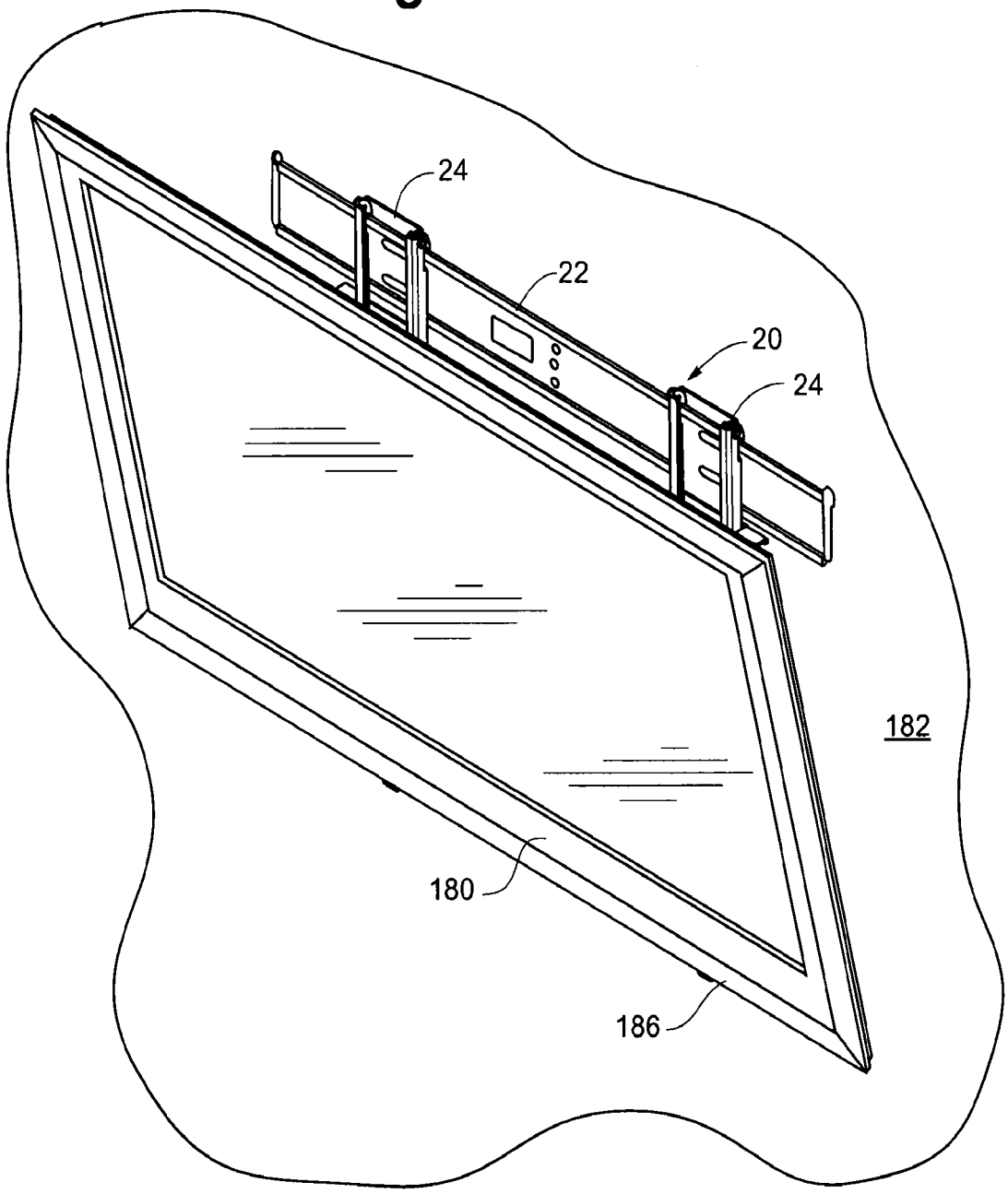

Fig. 2

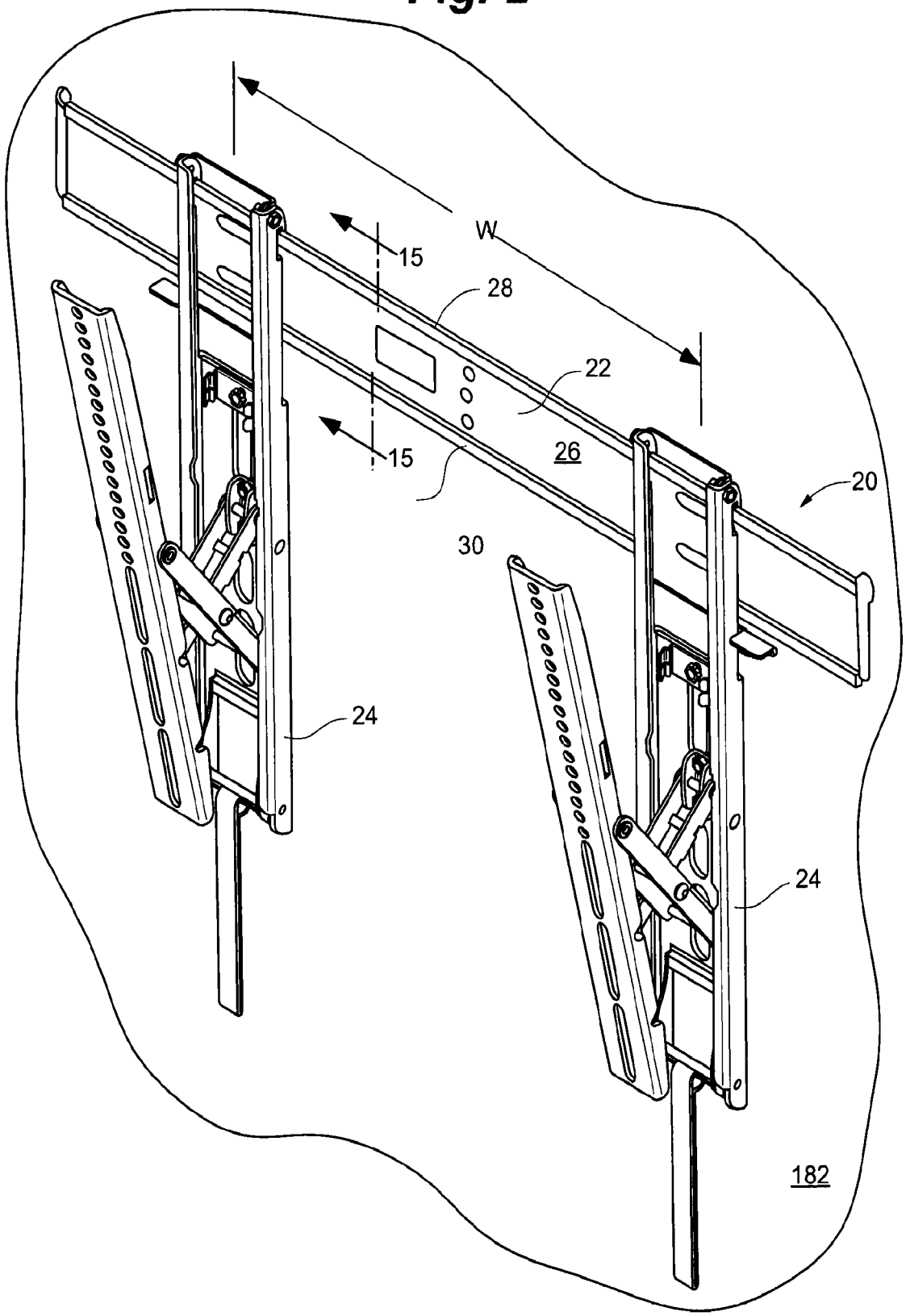

Fig. 3

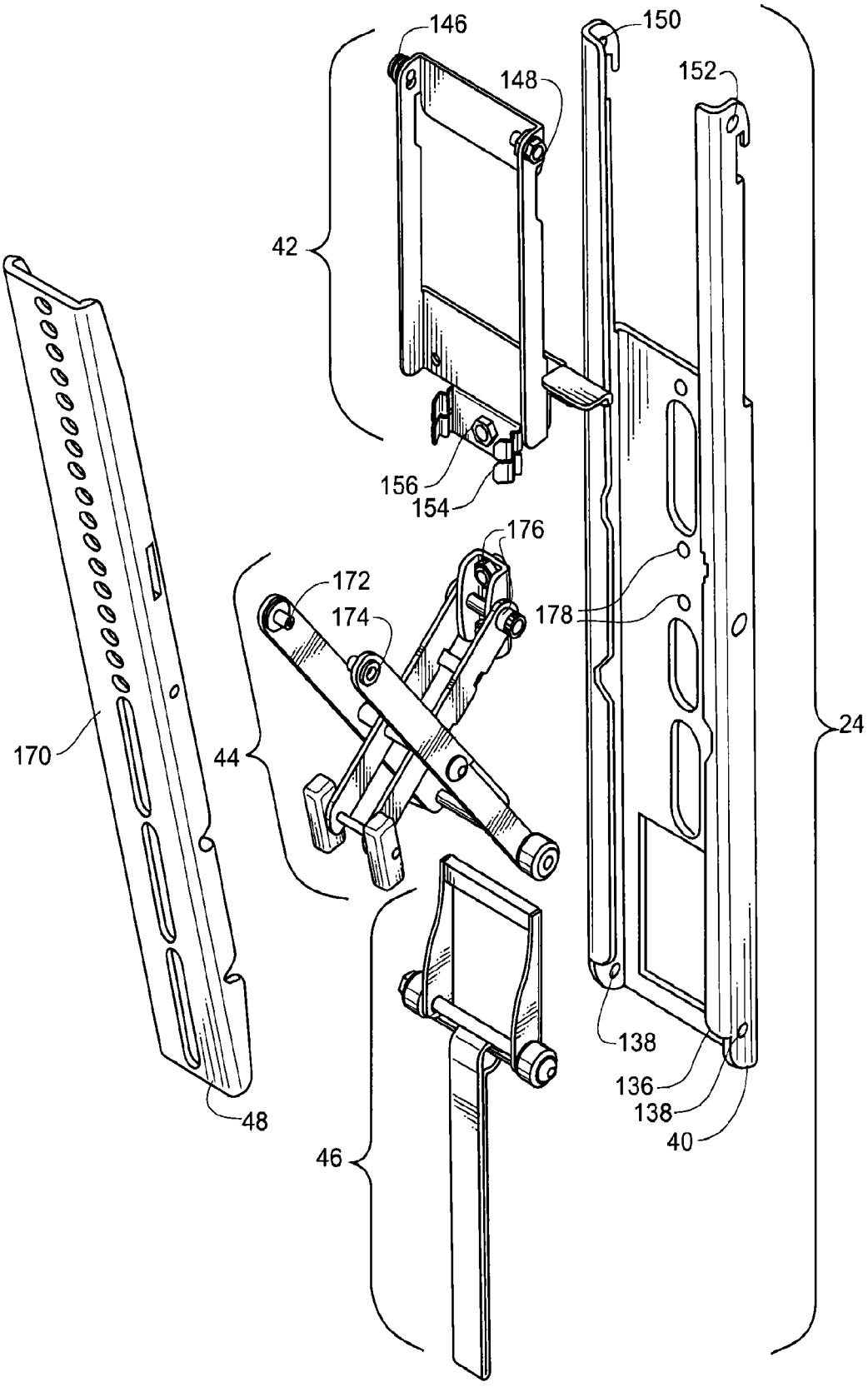
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Fig. 4

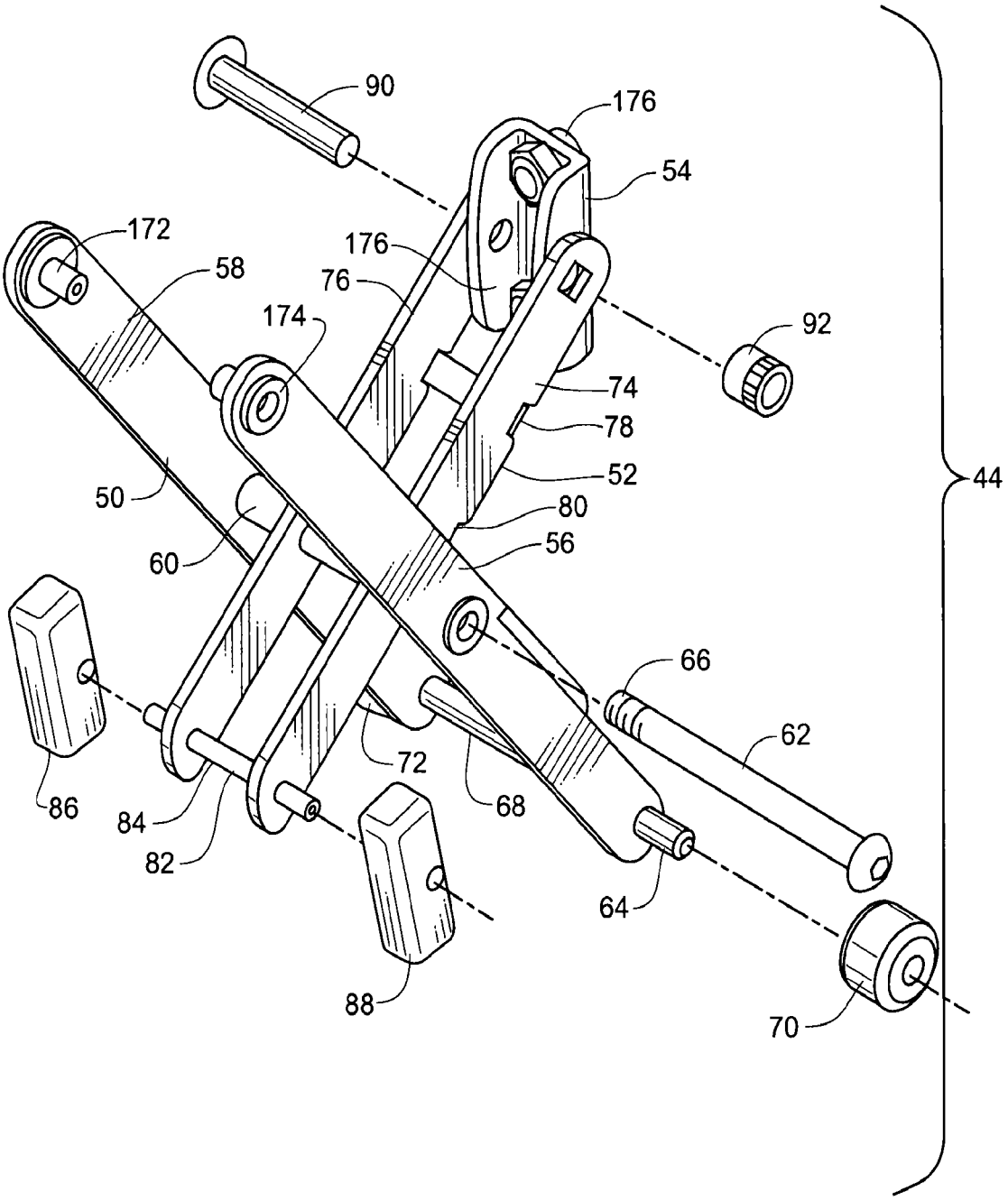
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Fig. 5

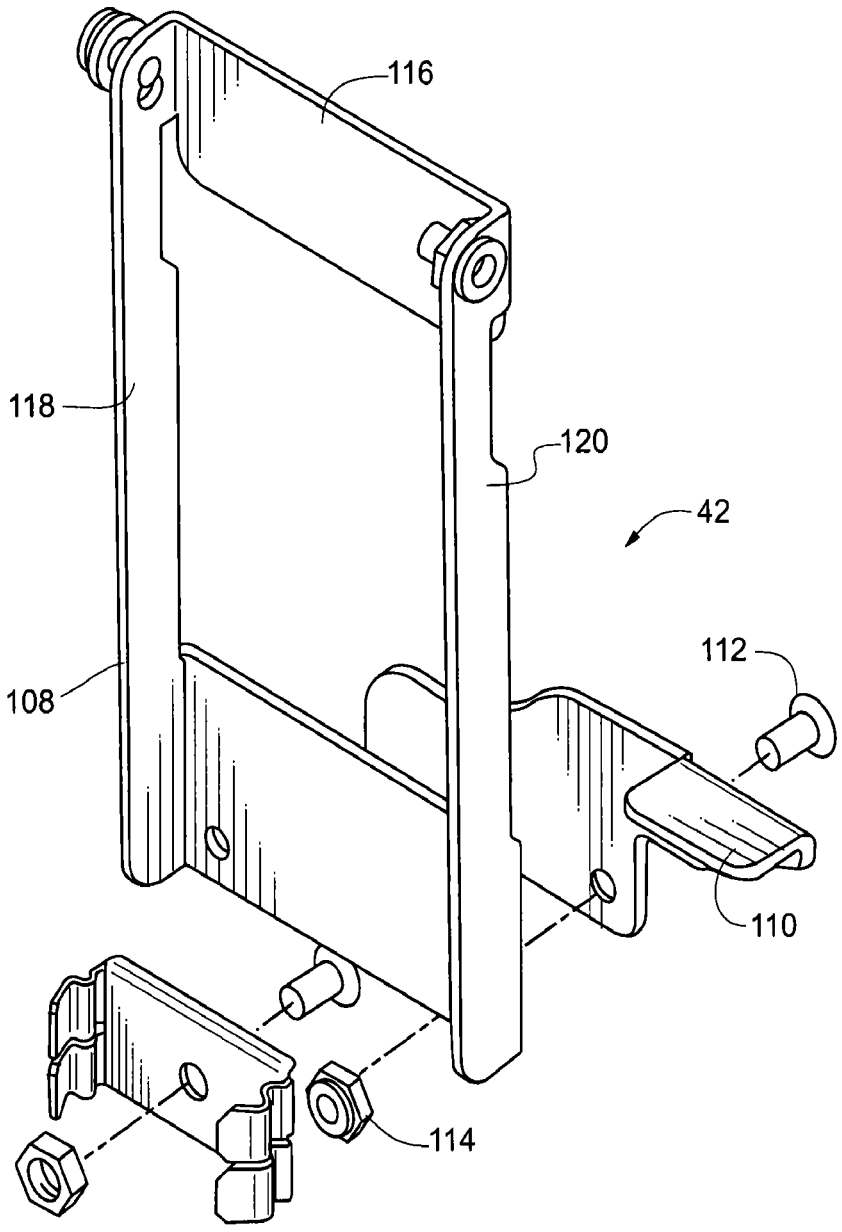


Fig. 6

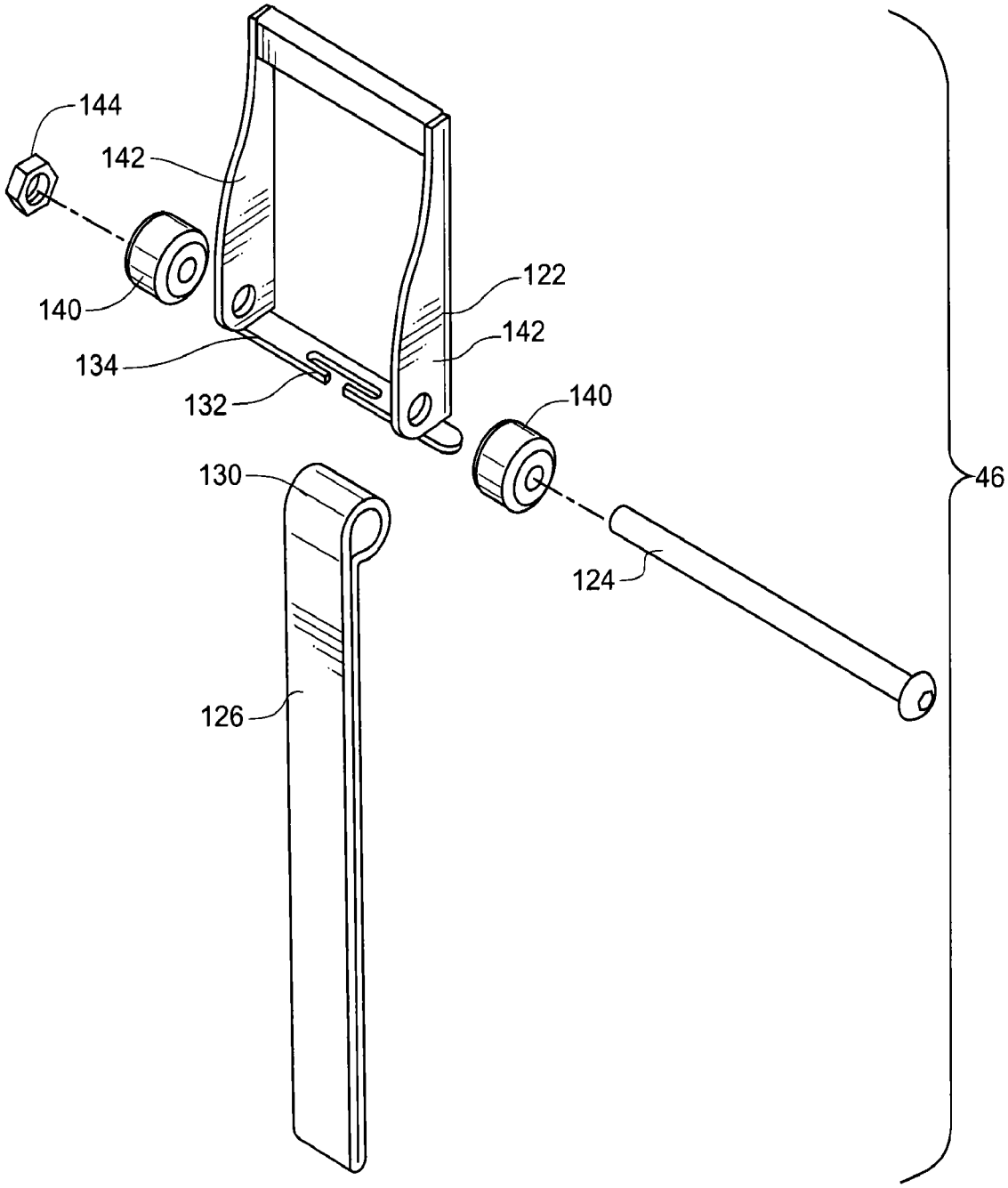


Fig. 7

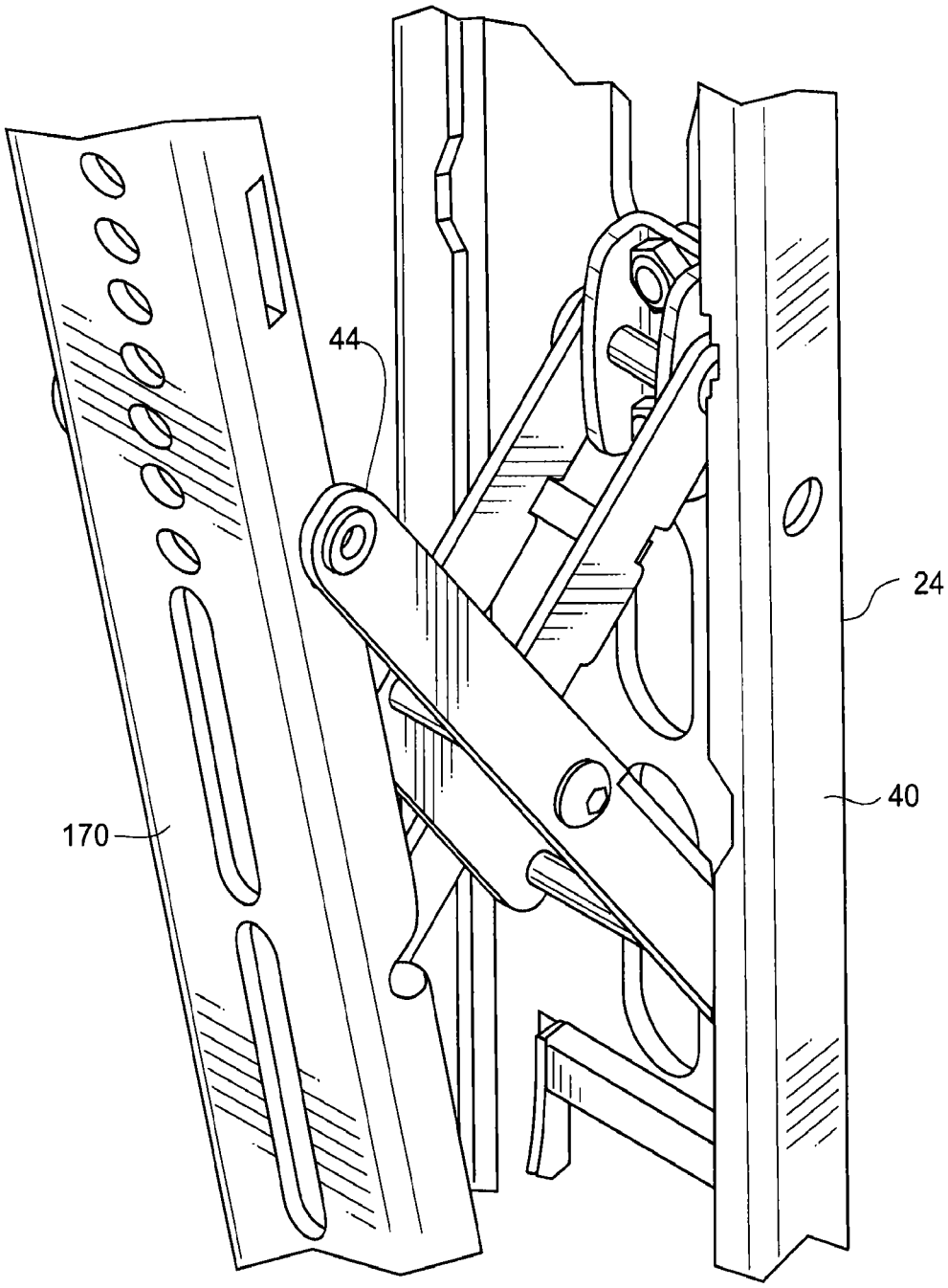


Fig. 8

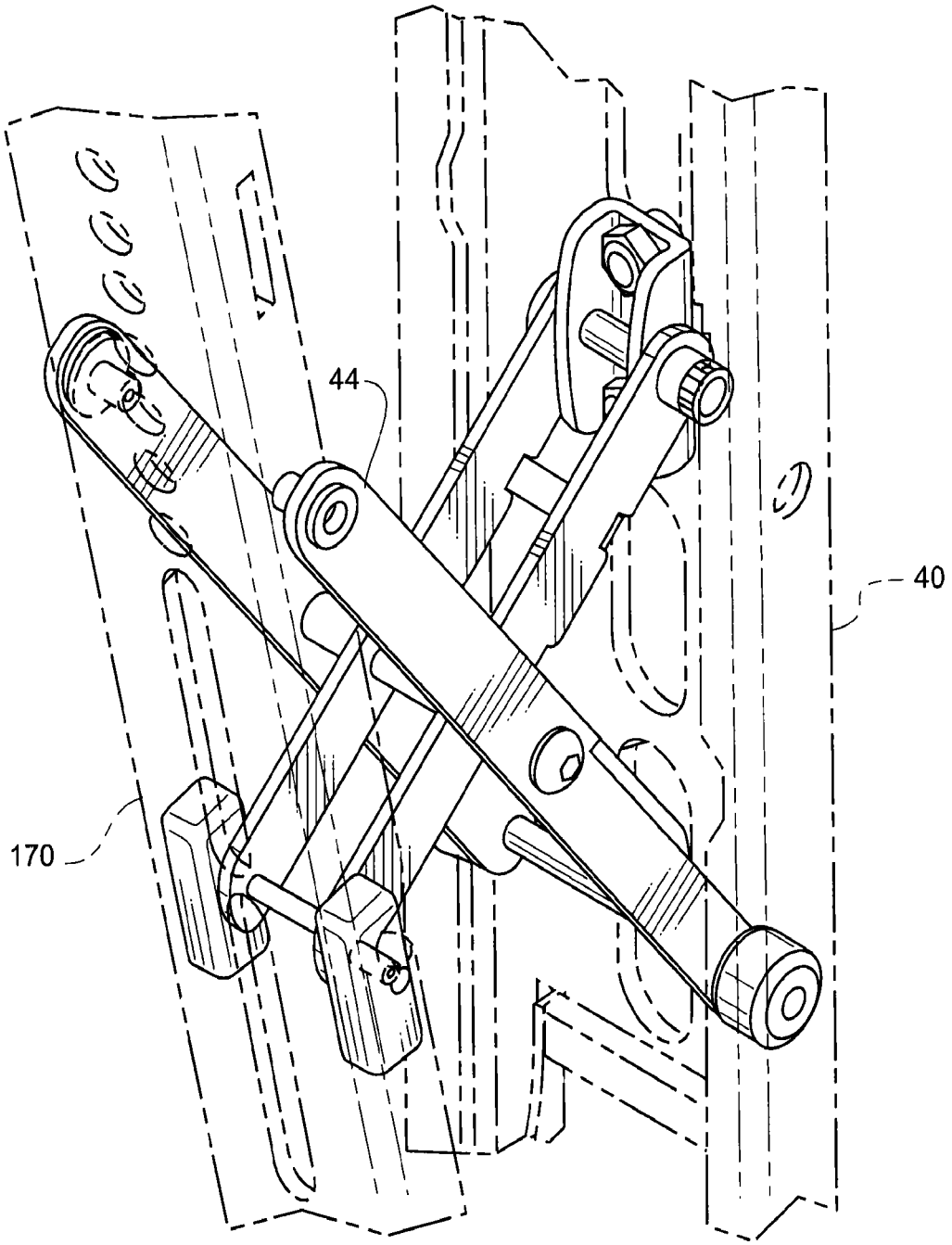


Fig. 9

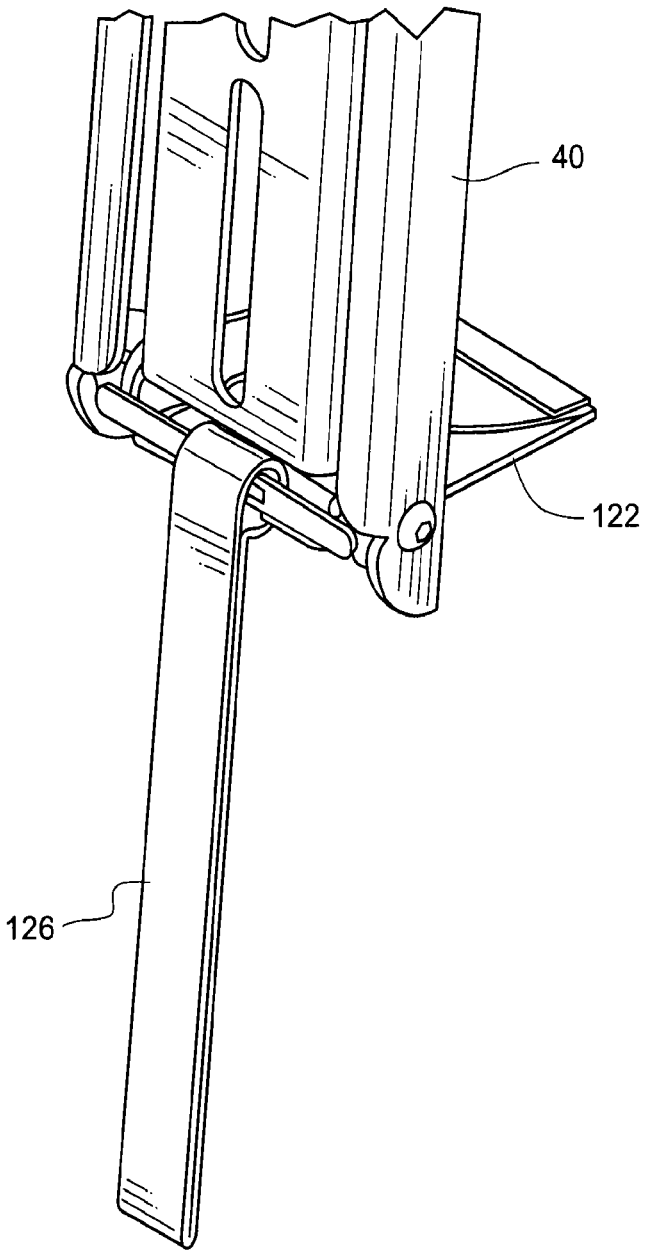


Fig. 10

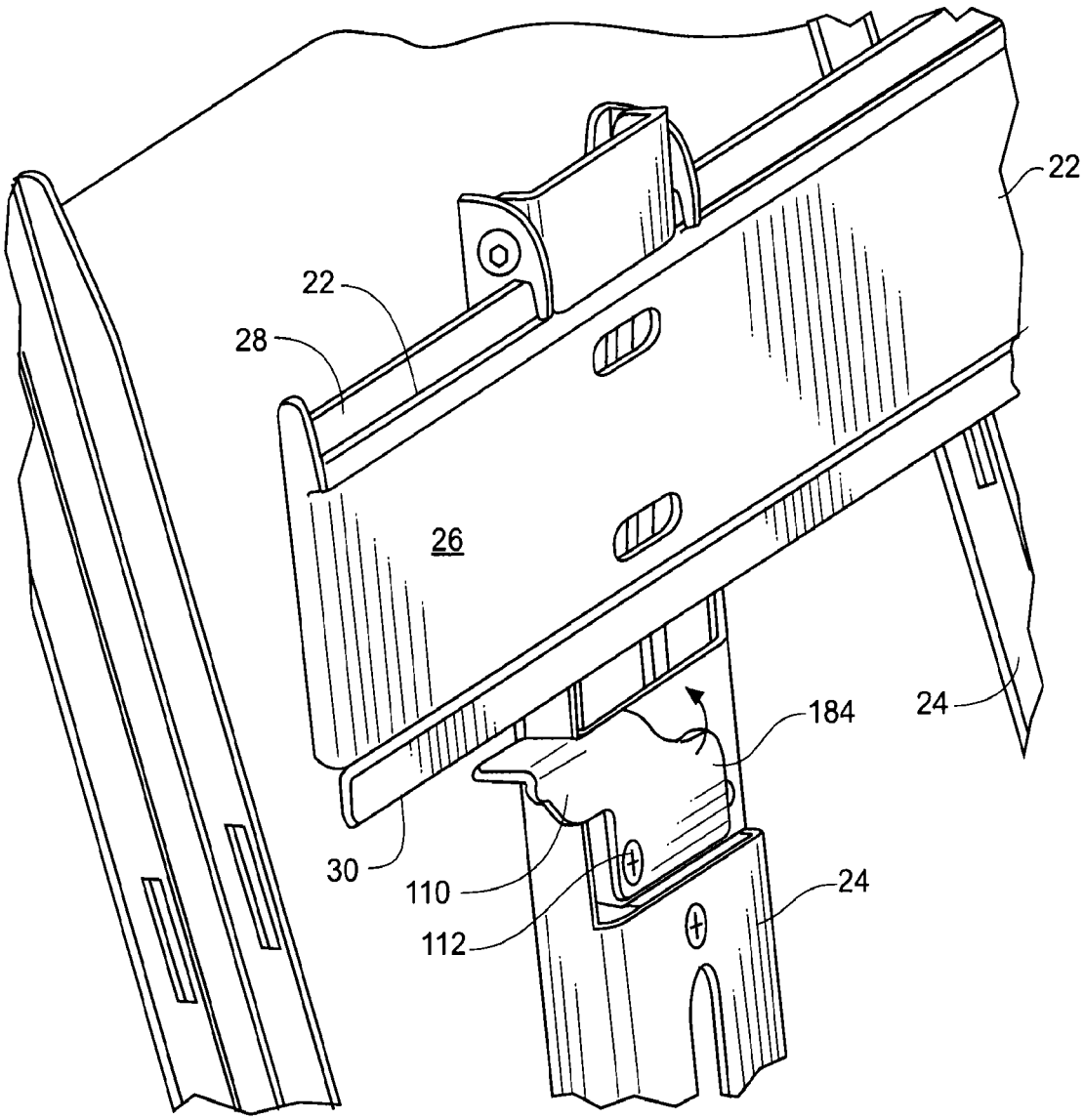


Fig. 11

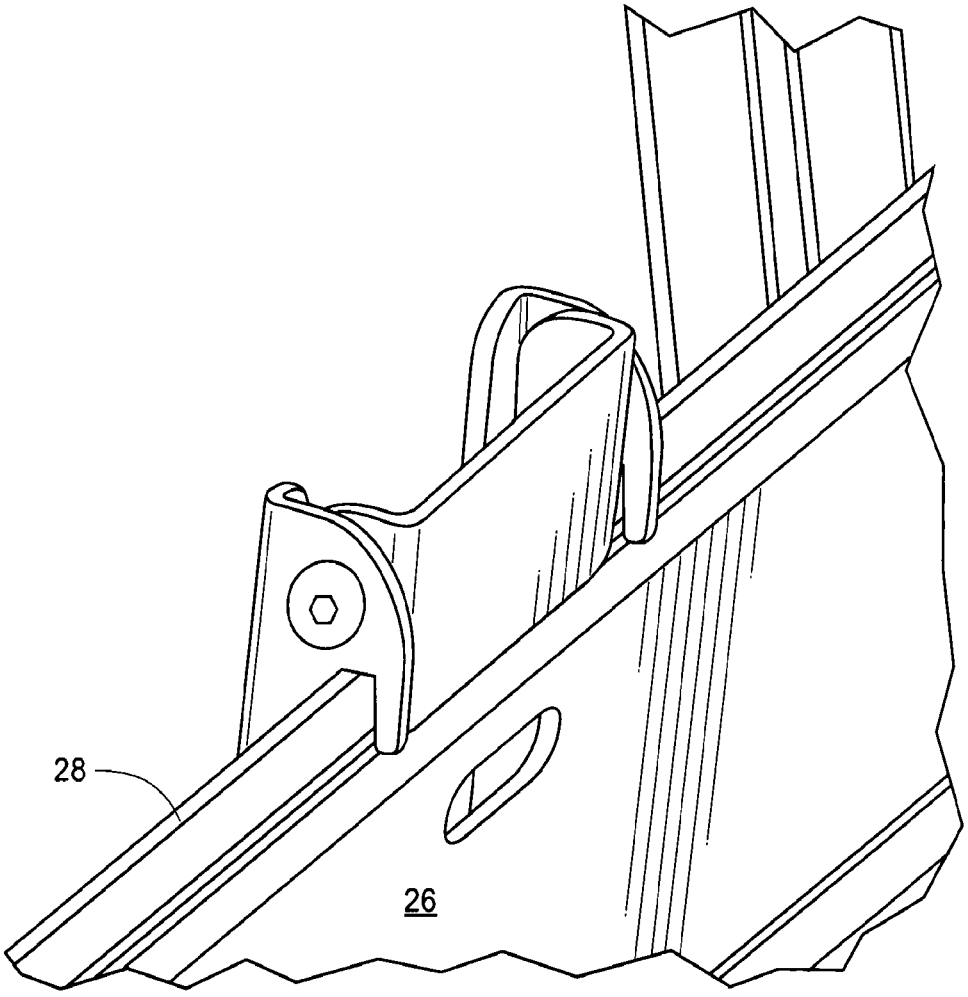


Fig. 12

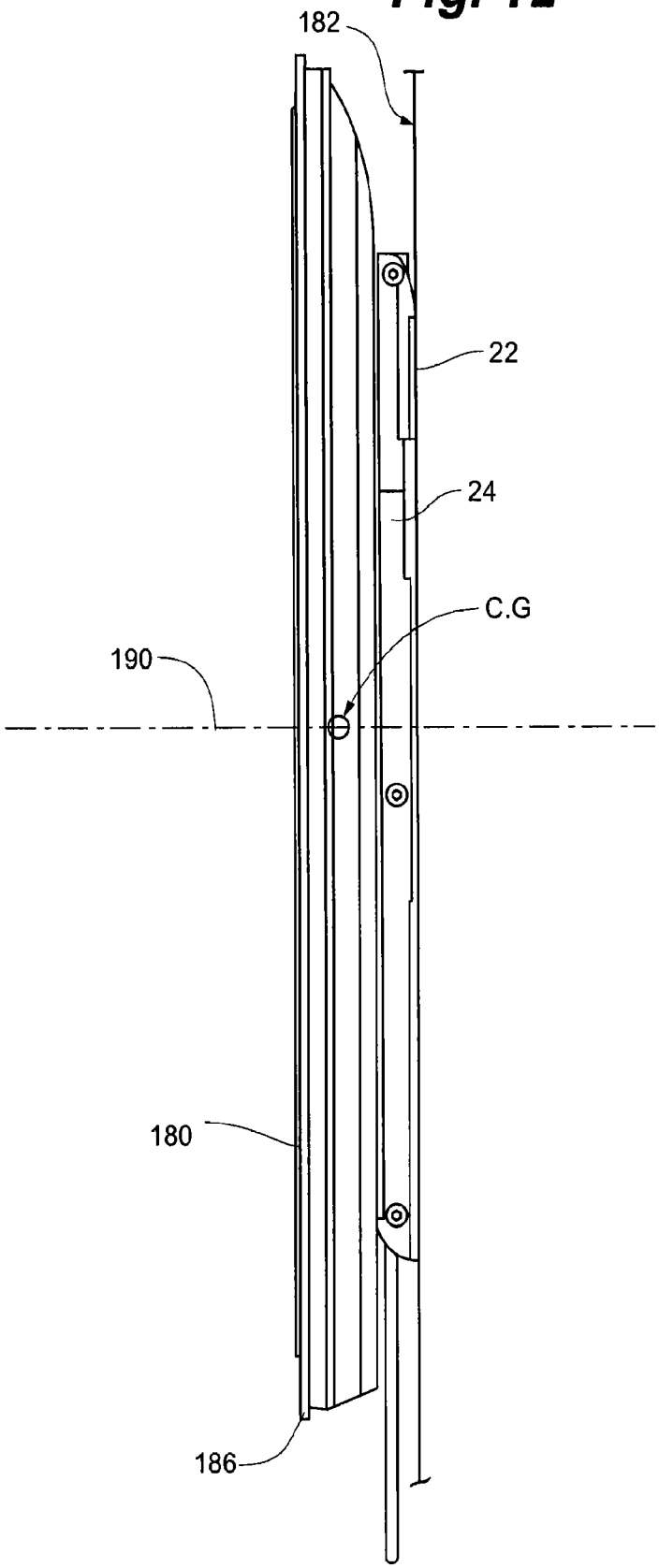


Fig. 13

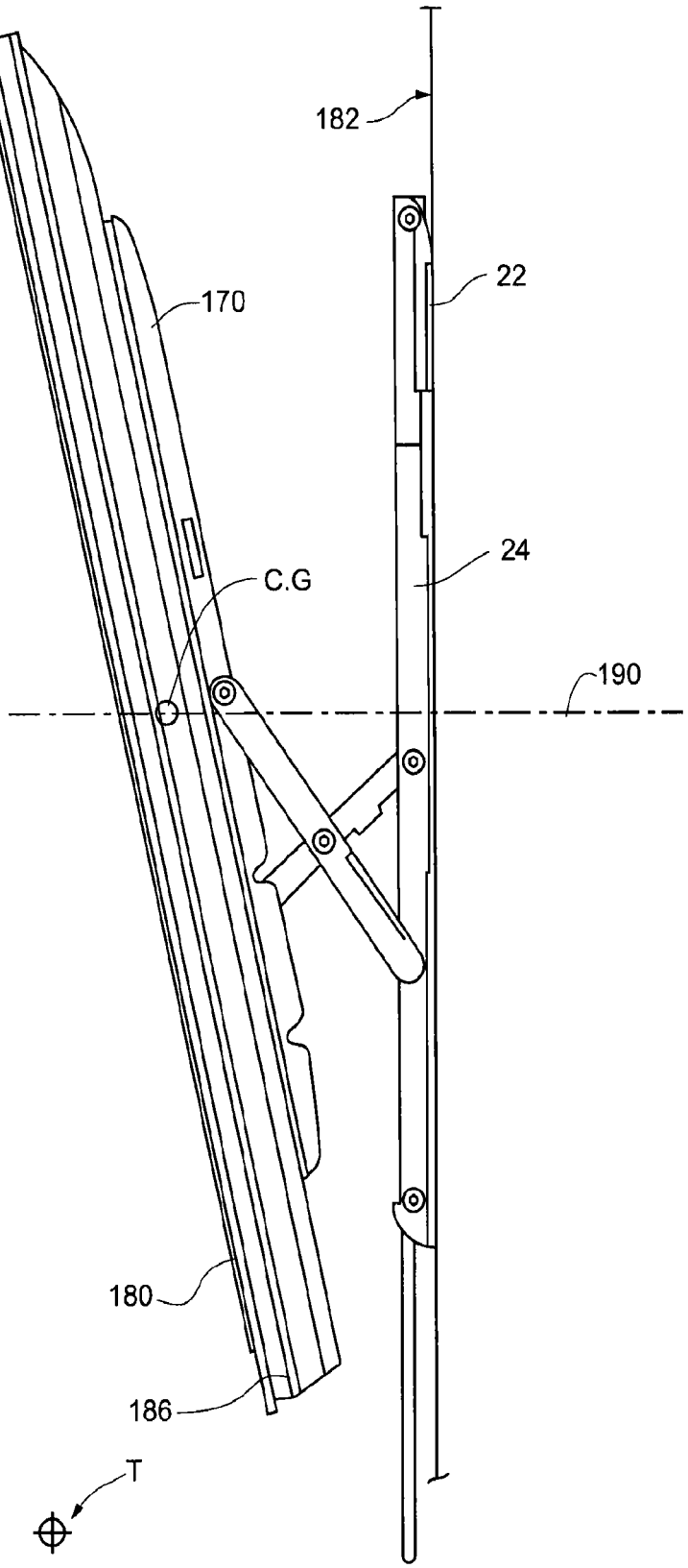


Fig. 14

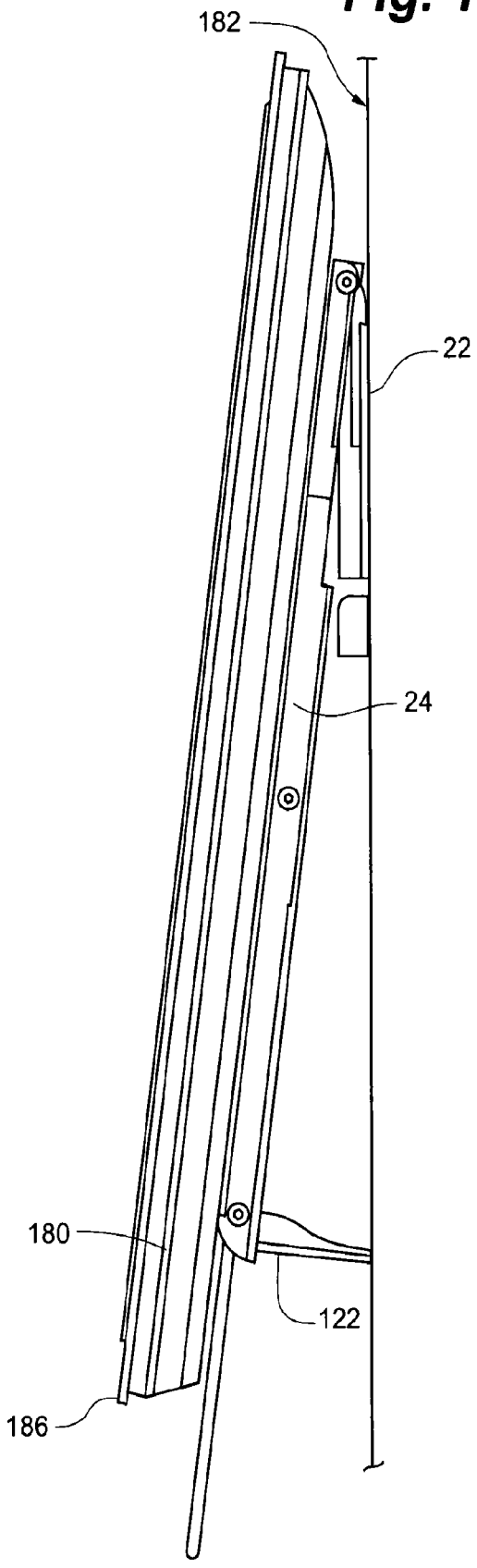


Fig. 15

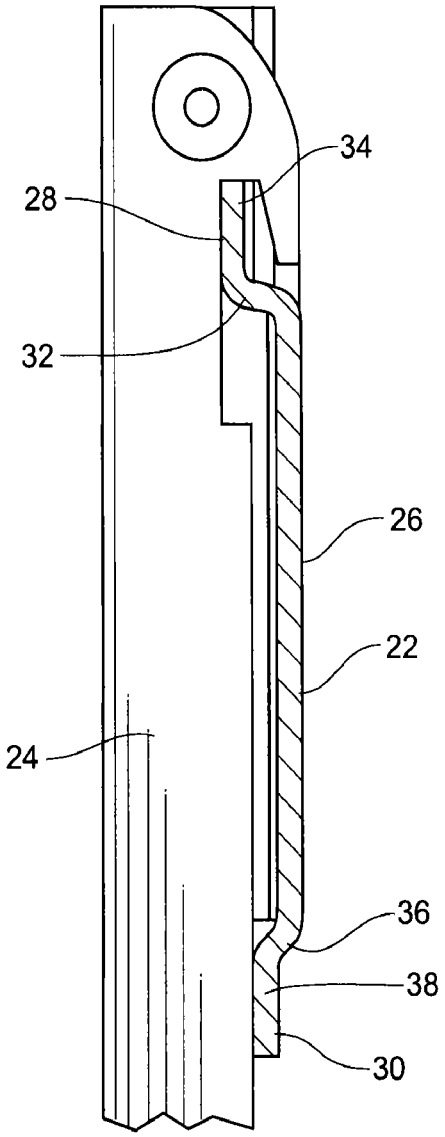


Fig. 16

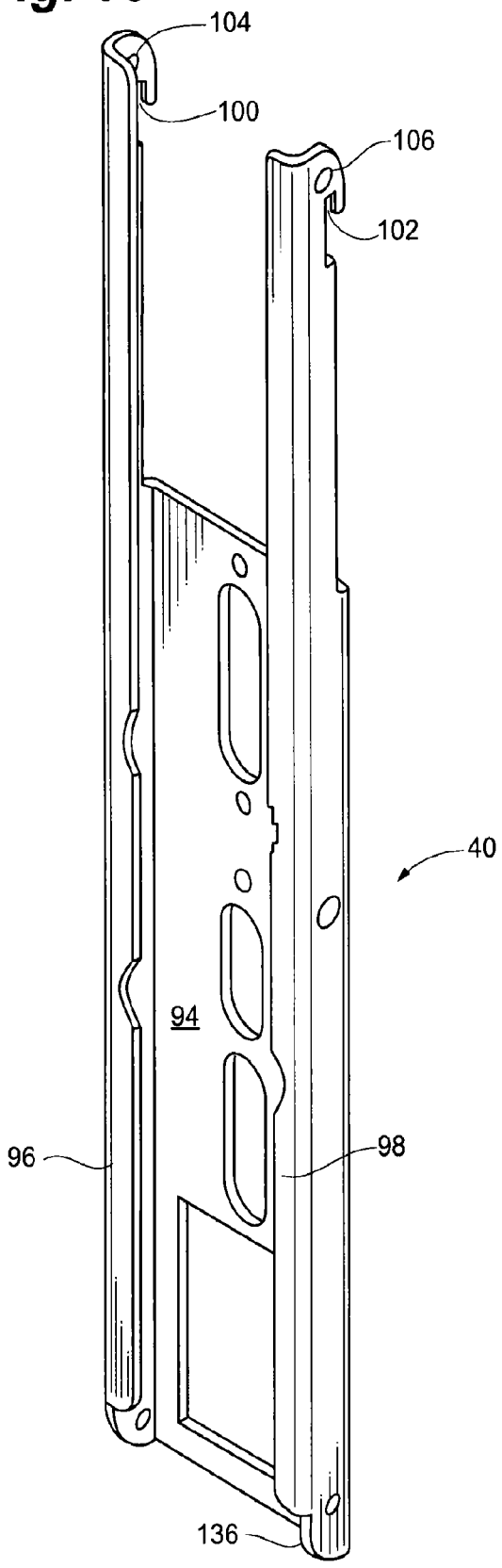
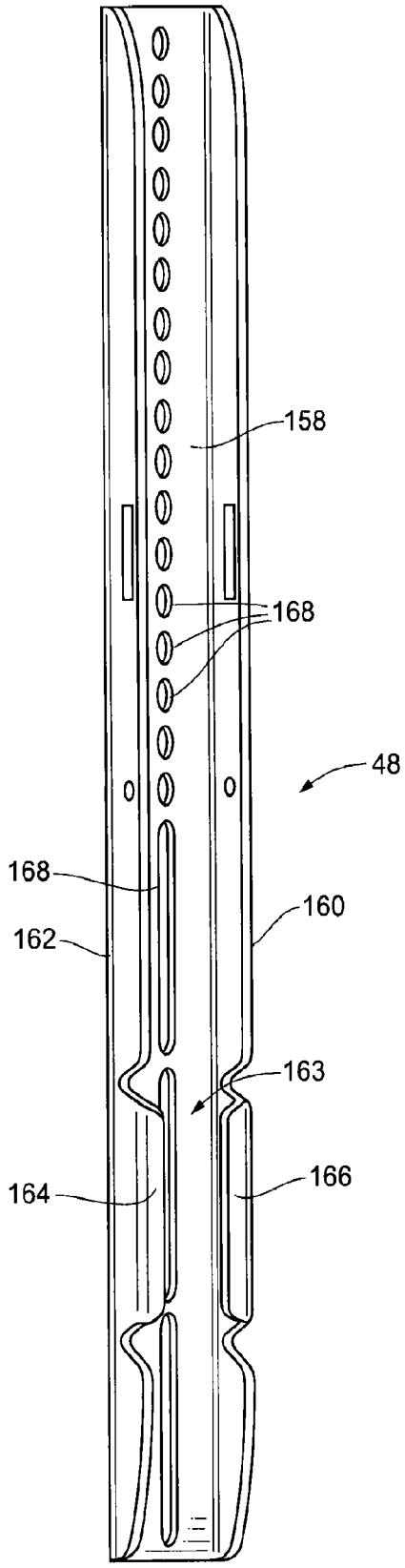


Fig. 17



LOW PROFILE MOUNT FOR FLAT PANEL ELECTRONIC DISPLAY

RELATED APPLICATIONS

The application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/093,676, entitled LOW PROFILE MOUNT FOR FLAT-PANEL ELECTRONIC DISPLAY, filed Sep. 2, 2008, said application being hereby fully incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to electronic displays and more specifically to mounts for electronic displays.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

An attribute of modern flat-panel electronic displays that makes them highly desirable to consumers is the aesthetic appeal of a very flat device that has the appearance of a framed photo or painting when hung from a wall. This same attribute is also desirable in that floor and interior space taken up under the display is minimal.

Mounting devices have been developed for flat-panel electronic displays that enable the display to be mounted very close to the wall. These prior mounting devices, however, have drawbacks.

One drawback of prior low-profile mounting devices is that they generally do not enable access to the rear of the display for the connection of cables and wires once the display is in place on the mount. Instead, the installer must wrestle with a sometimes heavy and awkward display device to connect the wires before mounting on the wall. Further, the wires may then interfere with attachment to the wall once connected.

Another drawback to prior low-profile display mounts is that they often do not provide secure attachment to the wall so as to prevent inadvertent detachment of the display. In one such prior mount, a simple hook arrangement is used at the top of the device, with a strip of hook- and loop material below to hold the device in place. If the bottom of the display is pulled away from the wall slightly, the hook-and-loop material disengages and enables disengagement of the top hook, leading to the display falling onto the floor.

A further drawback of many prior low-profile display mounting devices is that they are awkward and difficult to manipulate. An installer attempting to mount the display device may have to lift a heavy or large size display into an awkward position in order to attach the device to a wall mount, or may have to manipulate complicated catches or latching devices while simultaneously lifting.

Another drawback of previous low profile mounts is that they represent a compromise between closeness of the display to the wall surface and the range of tilting motion available for the display. If the mount has a very low profile, the tilt range of the mount is limited because the edge of the display contacts the wall when tilting. If the mount is made thicker to accommodate the tilt motion of the display, the desirable aesthetic of a display mounted close to the wall surface is lost.

Accordingly, what is still needed in the industry is a low-profile electronic display mounting device that overcomes these drawbacks.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention provide a low-profile display mount that overcomes the drawbacks of the prior art. According to embodiments of the invention, a display mount includes a wall interface plate, and one or more tilt assemblies. Each tilt assembly presents a display receiving surface for receiving the back side of the display thereon. The tilt assemblies are shiftable between a wall confronting position wherein the back side of the display is proximate and substantially parallel with the wall surface, and a tilt position wherein the top of the display is tilted away from the wall. The tilt assemblies are configured so that points spaced apart forwardly of the display receiving surfaces translate along a substantially horizontal axis as the tilt assemblies are shifted between the wall confronting position and the tilt position. Advantageously, the display can be attached to the mount so that the points are horizontally registered with a center of gravity of the display such that the display is self-balancing at any point along the travel between the wall confronting position and the tilt position. The mount may enable the back side of the display to be spaced apart between only about 0.25 to 0.50 inch, and preferably 0.30 inch, from the wall when in the wall confronting position, while still enabling tilt positioning of the display.

According to an embodiment, an electronic display system includes a flat panel electronic display and a mount for attaching the flat panel electronic display to a substantially vertical wall surface. The mount includes a wall interface adapted to attach to the wall surface and a pair of tilt assemblies. Each tilt assembly includes a hook bracket for engaging the wall interface, a display interface presenting a display receiving surface for receiving the flat panel electronic display, and a scissors assembly operably coupling the hook bracket and the display interface. The tilt assemblies are coupled to a rear side of the flat panel electronic display and are selectively shiftable between a wall confronting position wherein the rear side of the flat panel electronic display is substantially parallel and proximate to the wall, and a tilt position wherein the top of the flat panel electronic display is tilted away from the wall. The scissors assembly is configured so that a point forward of the display receiving surface and horizontally registered with a center of gravity of the flat panel electronic display translates substantially horizontally as the tilt assembly is shifted between the wall confronting position and the tilt position. In some embodiments, the scissors assembly includes a first arm assembly and a second arm assembly presenting a pair of opposing ends. The first arm assembly is pivotally coupled with the second arm assembly intermediate the opposing ends of the second arm assembly. The first arm assembly may include a pair of parallel rails and the second arm assembly may also include a pair of parallel rails. The first arm assembly may be pivotally coupled to the wall interface and slidably coupled to the display interface, and the second arm assembly may be pivotally coupled to the display interface and slidably coupled to the wall interface. In some embodiments, the pivotal coupling of the first arm assembly to the wall interface is disposed above the slidable coupling of the second arm assembly to the wall interface. Each tilt assembly may further include a kickstand assembly. If so equipped, the flat panel electronic display may be selectively shiftable to a third position enabling access to the back side of the flat panel electronic display wherein the top of the flat panel electronic display is proximate the wall surface and the bottom of the flat panel electronic display is spaced apart from the wall surface, the kickstand assembly including a kickstand for contacting the wall surface to maintain the flat panel electronic display in the third position.

In an embodiment, a mount for attaching a flat panel electronic display to a substantially vertical wall surface includes a wall interface adapted to attach to the wall surface and a pair

of tilt assemblies. Each tilt assembly includes a hook bracket for engaging the wall interface, a display interface presenting a display mounting surface adapted to receive the flat panel electronic display thereon, and a scissors assembly operably coupling the hook bracket and the display interface. The tilt assemblies are selectively shiftable between a wall confronting position wherein the rear side of the flat panel electronic display is substantially parallel and proximate to the wall, and a tilt position wherein the top of the flat panel electronic display is tilted away from the wall. The scissors assembly may be configured so that a point spaced apart forwardly from the display receiving surface translates substantially horizontally as the tilt assembly is shifted between the wall confronting position and the tilt position.

In embodiments, the scissors assembly may include a first arm assembly and a second arm assembly presenting a pair of opposing ends, wherein the first arm assembly is pivotally coupled with the second arm assembly intermediate the opposing ends of the second arm assembly. The first arm assembly may include a pair of parallel rails and the second arm assembly may also include a pair of parallel rails. The first arm assembly is pivotally coupled to the wall interface and slidably coupled to the display interface, and the second arm assembly is pivotally coupled to the display interface and slidably coupled to the wall interface. In embodiments, the pivotal coupling of the first arm assembly to the wall interface is disposed above the slidable coupling of the second arm assembly to the wall interface.

In an embodiment, an electronic display system includes a flat panel electronic display and a mount for attaching the flat panel electronic display to a substantially vertical wall surface. The mount includes a wall interface adapted to attach to the wall surface and a pair of tilt assemblies. Each tilt assembly includes means for engaging the wall interface, means for receiving the flat panel electronic display presenting a display receiving surface, and means for operably coupling the means for engaging the wall interface and the means for receiving the flat panel electronic display. The tilt assemblies are coupled to a rear side of the flat panel electronic display and are selectively shiftable between a wall confronting position wherein the rear side of the flat panel electronic display is substantially parallel and proximate to the wall, and a tilt position wherein the top of the flat panel electronic display is tilted away from the wall. The means for operably coupling the means for engaging the wall interface and the means for receiving the flat panel electronic display are configured so that a point forward of the display receiving surface and horizontally registered with a center of gravity of the flat panel electronic display translates substantially horizontally as the tilt assembly is shifted between the wall confronting position and the tilt position.

In embodiments, the means for operably coupling the means for engaging the wall interface and the means for receiving the flat panel electronic display includes a scissors assembly. The scissors assembly may include a first arm assembly and a second arm assembly presenting a pair of opposing ends. The first arm assembly is pivotally coupled with the second arm assembly intermediate the opposing ends of the second arm assembly.

In embodiments, the means for engaging the wall interface may include a hook bracket, and the means for receiving the flat panel electronic display may include a display interface. The first arm is assembly pivotally coupled to the wall interface and slidably coupled to the display interface, and the second arm assembly is pivotally coupled to the display interface and slidably coupled to the wall interface. The pivotal coupling of the first arm assembly to the wall interface may be disposed above the slidable coupling of the second arm assembly to the wall interface.

In embodiments, each tilt assembly may further include a kickstand assembly. The flat panel electronic display may be selectively shiftable to a third position enabling access to the back side of the flat panel electronic display wherein the top of the flat panel electronic display is proximate the wall surface and the bottom of the flat panel electronic display is spaced apart from the wall surface. The kickstand assembly includes a kickstand for contacting the wall surface to maintain the flat panel electronic display in the third position.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The embodiments of the present invention may be more completely understood in consideration of the following detailed description of various embodiments in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. **1** is a perspective view of a flat panel electronic display mounted on a wall with a display mount according to an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. **2** is a perspective view of the mount of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **3** is a partially exploded perspective view of the tilt-assembly portion of the mount of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **4** is a partially exploded view of the scissors assembly portion of the tilt-assembly of FIG. **3**;

FIG. **5** is a partially exploded view of the latch assembly portion of the tilt-assembly of FIG. **3**;

FIG. **6** is a partially exploded view of the kickstand assembly portion of the tilt-assembly of FIG. **3**;

FIG. **7** is a fragmentary perspective view of the scissors assembly portion of the tilt-assembly of FIG. **3**;

FIG. **8** is a fragmentary perspective view of the scissors assembly portion of the tilt-assembly of FIG. **3** with the display interface and hook bracket portions depicted in phantom;

FIG. **9** is a perspective view of the kickstand portion of the tilt-assembly of FIG. **3** with the kickstand extended;

FIG. **10** is a partial perspective view from the rear of the mount of FIG. **2**, depicting engagement of the tilt-assembly with the wall interface;

FIG. **11** is a close-up view from the rear of engagement of the tilt-assembly with the wall interface;

FIG. **11** is another fragmentary exploded view of the display interface of FIG. **9**;

FIG. **12** is a side elevation view of the flat-panel display and mount of FIG. **1** with the mount in a wall-confronting position;

FIG. **13** is a side elevation view of the flat-panel display and mount of FIG. **1** with the mount in a tilted position;

FIG. **14** is a side elevation view of the flat-panel display and mount of FIG. **1** with the mount in a cable access position;

FIG. **15** is a cross-sectional view taken at section **15-15** of FIG. **2**;

FIG. **16** is a front perspective view of the hook bracket portion of the tilt assembly of FIG. **3**; and

FIG. **17** is a rear perspective view of the display interface portion of the tilt assembly of FIG. **3**.

While the present invention is amendable to various modifications and alternative forms, specifics thereof have been shown by way of example in the drawings and will be described in detail. It should be understood, however, that the intention is not to limit the present invention to the particular embodiments described. On the contrary, the intention is to

cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the spirit and scope of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In an embodiment depicted in FIGS. **1-14**, display mount **20** generally includes wall interface plate **22** and tilt assemblies **24**. Wall interface plate **22** generally includes planar portion **26** having projecting upper horizontal lip **28** and projecting lower horizontal lip **30**. As depicted in the cross-sectional view of FIG. **15**, upper lip **28** includes generally horizontal portion **32** extending outwardly from planar portion **26** and vertical portion **34** extending from horizontal portion **32**. Lower lip **30** includes generally horizontal portion **36** extending outwardly from planar portion **26** and vertical portion **38** extending from horizontal portion **36**.

Each tilt assembly **24**, depicted in exploded view in FIG. **3**, generally includes hook bracket **40**, latch assembly **42**, scissors assembly **44**, kickstand assembly **46**, and display interface **48**. As depicted in FIG. **4**, scissors assembly **44** generally includes outer arm assembly **50**, inner arm assembly **52**, and pivot block **54**. Outer arm assembly **50** generally includes rails **56**, **58**, bushing **60**, central pivot axle **62**, and lower axle assembly **64**. Pivot axle **62** extends through apertures in rails **56**, **58**, and hollow bushing **60**, and is secured in place with a nut (not depicted) threaded on distal end **66**. Lower axle assembly **64** generally includes axle **68**, which extends through apertures in rails **56**, **58**, and has rollers **70**, **72**, retained on each end. Inner arm assembly **52** generally includes rails **74**, **76**, which are coupled by braces **78**, **80**, and axle assembly **82**. Bushing **60** extends through apertures in rails **74**, **76**. Axle assembly **82** generally includes axle **84** with slide blocks **86**, **88**, at each end. Inner arm assembly **52** is pivotally coupled to pivot block **54** with upper pivot axle **90**. Upper pivot axle **90** is retained in position with nut **92**.

As depicted in FIG. **16**, hook bracket **40** generally includes planar central portion **94** with inwardly projecting flanges **96**, **98**, at each lateral margin. Hooks **100**, **102**, are defined at the upper ends **104**, **106**, of each flange **96**, **98**, respectively.

Latch assembly **42**, as depicted in FIG. **5**, generally includes body **108** and latch **110**. Latch **110** is pivotally attached to body **108** with pivot fastener **112** and nut **114**. Hook plate **116** extends between rails **118**, **120**, of body **108** at the upper end thereof.

Kickstand assembly **46** generally includes kickstand **122**, axle **124**, and pull handle **126**. Loop **130** of pull handle **126** is received in notch **132** in inner end **134** of kickstand **122**. As depicted in FIGS. **2** and **3**, kickstand **122** is pivotally coupled at bottom end **136** of hook bracket **40**, with axle **124** extending through apertures **138**. Spacers **140** are disposed between lateral walls **142** of kickstand **122** and hook bracket **40**. Axle **124** is retained with nut **144**.

As depicted in FIGS. **2** and **3**, latch assembly **42** is attached to hook bracket **40** with fasteners **146**, **148**, extending through apertures **150**, **152**. Display interface catch **154** is attached to hook bracket **40** just below latch assembly **42** with fastener **156**.

Display interface **48**, as depicted in FIG. **17**, generally includes planar central portion **158** with rearwardly projecting flanges **160**, **162**, at each lateral margin. Track portion **163** is defined intermediate the ends of display interface **48** by flanges **164**, **166**, extending inwardly from flanges **160**, **162**, respectively. Central portion **158** defines a plurality of apertures **168** for receiving fasteners to attach a flat panel display to display receiving surface **170**.

Display interface **48** is coupled to hook bracket **40** with scissors assembly **44**. Outer arm assembly is pivotally attached to display interface **48** with fasteners **172**, **174**, extending through apertures in display interface **48**. Pivot block **54** is attached to hook bracket **40** with fasteners **176** through apertures **178**. Rollers **70**, **72**, are rollably received behind inwardly extending flanges **96**, **98**, of hook bracket **40**, while slide blocks **86**, **88**, are slidably received in track portion **163** of display interface **48** behind flanges **164**, **166**.

In use, each of tilt assemblies **24** is attached to a rear side of flat panel display **180**, with fasteners (not depicted) through apertures **168**. It will be appreciated that the plurality of apertures **168** enables tilt assemblies **24** to be attached at any desired vertical position on display **180**. Further, tilt assemblies **180** may be spaced apart any distance W as desired, limited only by the location of fastener receiving locations on display **180**.

Wall interface plate **22** is attached to a wall **182** in a generally horizontal orientation as depicted in FIGS. **1** and **2**. Hooks **100**, **102**, of hook brackets **40** are hooked over upper lip **28**, with hook plate **116** also extending behind upper lip **28**, as depicted in FIGS. **10** and **11**. Latches **110** can then be pivoted about pivot fasteners **112** in the direction of the arrow as depicted in FIG. **10**, so that latch ends **184** extend behind lower lip **30**, thereby securely latching tilt assemblies **24** to wall interface plate **22**.

With tilt assemblies **24** latched to wall interface plate **22**, display **180** is securely hung on wall **182**. An installer can then simply grasp the lower edge **186** of display **180** and pull outward to deploy kickstands **122**. As lower edge **186** is pulled outward, kickstands **122** fold out from hook bracket **40** by gravity and contact wall **182** such that the lower edge **186** of display **180** is held away from wall **182** as depicted in FIG. **14**, thereby providing space for connecting wires and cables to display **180** while the display **180** is attached to wall **182**. Notably hooks **100**, **102**, are relieved slightly to enable this pivoting of hook bracket **40** about upper lip **28** without binding. Hook plates **116** of latch assemblies **42** remains snugly engaged behind upper lip **28** to prevent inadvertent disengagement of tilt assemblies **42** from wall interface plate **22**.

Once the connection of wires and cables is complete, an installer may lift lower edge **186** of display **180** outward slightly, and pull downward on pull handles **126**, causing kickstands **122** to pivot upwards adjacent hook brackets **40**. Lower edge **186** of display **180** can then be allowed to swing inward adjacent wall **186** so that the mount and display are positioned in a vertical wall-confronting position as depicted in FIG. **12**. Removal is the reverse of installation.

Advantageously, tilt assemblies **24** and wall interface plate **22** may be made with a very small total depth dimension, enabling very close mounting of the back side of display **180** to wall **182**. In preferred embodiments, the back of display **180** may be as close as 0.25 to 0.50 inch to wall **182** when in the wall confronting position. In some further preferred embodiments, back of display **180** may be about 0.30 inch from wall surface **180** when in the wall confronting position.

The scissors assembly **44** of each tilt assembly **24** functions to enable display **180** to be selectively tilted outward from wall **182** as desired. As upper edge **188** of display **180** is pulled outward away from wall **182**, outer arm assembly **50** pivots about fasteners **172**, **174**, while inner arm assembly pivots on upper pivot axle **90**. Rollers **70** ride upward behind inwardly extending flanges **96**, **98**, of hook bracket **40**, while slide blocks **86**, **88**, are slide upward in track portion **163** of display interface **48** behind flanges **164**, **166**.

Those of skill will appreciate that the geometry of scissors assemblies **44** may be configured, by adjusting the length of

rails **56**, **58**, **74**, **76**, and the positions of the pivots and slides, such that the lower edge **186** of display **180** shifts upward and away from wall **182** as the display **180** is tilted about a tilt axis T located forward of and below the display **180**, between the more vertical position depicted in FIG. **12** and the tilted position depicted in FIG. **13**. Further, a point disposed forwardly from display receiving surface **170**, and preferably horizontally registered with a center of gravity C.G. of display **180**, may translate substantially horizontally along an axis **190**. This enables the display **180** is to self-balance at any position along its travel from the wall confronting position of FIG. **12** and the fully tilted position of FIG. **13**, without the need to introduce further friction or retaining mechanisms into tilt assemblies **24**. Further details and configurations of wall avoiding self balancing display mounts are disclosed in PCT International Application No. PCT/US2008/000117, assigned to the owners of the present invention and hereby fully incorporated herein by reference.

The embodiments above are intended to be illustrative and not limiting. Additional embodiments are encompassed within the scope of the claims. Although the present invention has been described with reference to particular embodiments, those skilled in the art will recognize that changes may be made in form and detail without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. For purposes of interpreting the claims for the present invention, it is expressly intended that the provisions of Section **112**, sixth paragraph of 35 U.S.C. are not to be invoked unless the specific terms "means for" or "step for" are recited in a claim.

What is claimed is:

1. An electronic display system comprising:

a flat panel electronic display; and

a mount for attaching the flat panel electronic display to a substantially vertical wall surface, the mount comprising:

a wall interface adapted to attach to the wall surface; and

a pair of tilt assemblies, each tilt assembly including a hook bracket for engaging the wall interface, a display interface presenting a display receiving surface for receiving the flat panel electronic display, and a scissors assembly operably coupling the hook bracket and the display interface, the tilt assemblies being coupled to a rear side of the flat panel electronic display and selectively shiftable between a wall confronting position wherein the rear side of the flat panel electronic display is substantially parallel and proximate to the wall, and a tilt position wherein the top of the flat panel electronic display is tilted away from the wall, wherein the scissors assembly comprises a first arm assembly presenting a first end and an opposing second end, and a second arm assembly presenting a third end and an opposing fourth end, the first end of the first arm assembly being operably coupled to the wall interface, the second end of the first arm assembly being operably coupled to the display interface, the first arm assembly being without any length-extending arm, the third end of the second arm assembly being operably coupled to the wall interface above the coupling of the first end of the first arm assembly to the wall interface, and the fourth end of the second arm assembly being operably coupled to the display interface below the coupling of the second end of the first arm assembly to the display interface, the second arm assembly being without any length-extending arm, the first arm assembly defining a first length dimension extending from the first end to the second end of the first arm assembly, the second arm assembly defining a second length dimension extending from the third end to the fourth end of the second arm assembly, wherein the first arm assembly is pivotally coupled with the second arm assembly at a position between the third end and the fourth end of the second arm assembly, wherein the first length dimension of the first arm assembly is greater than a second length dimension of the second arm assembly, the scissors assembly configured so that a point forward of the display receiving surface and horizontally registered with a center of gravity of the flat panel electronic display translates substantially horizontally continuously along its travel as the tilt assembly is shifted between the wall confronting position and the tilt position.

2. The system of claim **1**, wherein the first arm assembly comprises a pair of parallel rails and the second arm assembly comprises a pair of parallel rails.

3. The system of claim **1**, wherein the first arm assembly is pivotally coupled to the wall interface and slidably coupled to the display interface, and wherein the second arm assembly is pivotally coupled to the display interface and slidably coupled to the wall interface.

4. The system of claim **1**, wherein each tilt assembly further comprises a kickstand assembly, and wherein the flat panel electronic display is selectively shiftable to a third position enabling access to the back side of the flat panel electronic display wherein the top of the flat panel electronic display is proximate the wall surface and the bottom of the flat panel electronic display is spaced apart from the wall surface, the kickstand assembly including a kickstand for contacting the wall surface to maintain the flat panel electronic display in the third position.

5. A mount for attaching a flat panel electronic display to a substantially vertical wall surface, the mount comprising:

a wall interface adapted to attach to the wall surface; and

a pair of tilt assemblies, each tilt assembly including a hook bracket for engaging the wall interface, a display interface presenting a display mounting surface adapted to receive the flat panel electronic display thereon, and a scissors assembly operably coupling the hook bracket and the display interface, the tilt assemblies being selectively shiftable between a wall confronting position wherein the rear side of the flat panel electronic display is substantially parallel and proximate to the wall, and a tilt position wherein the top of the flat panel electronic display is tilted away from the wall, wherein the scissors assembly comprises a first arm assembly presenting a first end and an opposing second end, and a second arm assembly presenting a third end and an opposing fourth end, the first end of the first arm assembly being operably coupled to the wall interface, the second end of the first arm assembly being operably coupled to the display interface, the first arm assembly being without any length-extending arm, the third end of the second arm assembly being operably coupled to the wall interface above the coupling of the first end of the first arm assembly to the wall interface, and the fourth end of the second arm assembly being operably coupled to the display interface below the coupling of the second end of the first arm assembly to the display interface, the second arm assembly being without any length-extending arm, the first arm assembly defining a first length dimension extending from the first end to the second end of the first arm assembly, the second arm assembly defining a second length dimension extending from the third end to the fourth end of the second arm assembly, wherein the first

arm assembly is pivotally coupled with the second arm assembly at a position between the third end and the fourth end of the second arm assembly, wherein the first length dimension of the first arm assembly is greater than a second length dimension of the second arm assembly, the scissors assembly configured so that a point spaced apart forwardly from the display receiving surface translates substantially horizontally continuously along its travel as the tilt assembly is shifted between the wall confronting position and the tilt position.

6. The mount of claim **5**, wherein the first arm assembly comprises a pair of parallel rails and the second arm assembly comprises a pair of parallel rails.

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